

publication date of these final results of administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act: (1) The cash deposit rates for Eagle Star, Greyfab, Hashem, Khaled, Shabnam, and Sonar will be the rates shown above; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) the cash deposit rate for all other manufacturers or exporters will be 4.60 percent, the "all others" rate from the LTFV investigation.

These deposit requirements, when imposed, shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

This notice serves as a final reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This notice also serves as a reminder to parties subject to administrative protective orders (APO) of their responsibility concerning the disposition of proprietary information disclosed under APO in accordance with 19 CFR 353.34(d)(1). Timely written notification of the return/destruction of APO materials or conversion to judicial protective order is hereby requested. Failure to comply with the regulations and the terms of an APO is a sanctionable violation.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Tariff Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 353.22.

Dated: September 13, 1995.

Susan G. Esserman,
Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95-23487 Filed 9-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

[A-538-802]

Shop Towels From Bangladesh; Preliminary Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration,
International Trade Administration,
Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of preliminary results of
antidumping duty administrative
review.

SUMMARY: In response to a request from the petitioner, the Department of Commerce (the Department) is conducting an administrative review of the antidumping duty order on shop towels from Bangladesh. The review covers 6 manufacturers/exporters of the subject merchandise to the United States. The period of review (POR) is March 1, 1993, through February 28, 1994.

We have preliminarily determined that one exporter made no shipments during the POR and that the use of best information available (BIA) is appropriate for two exporters. We have also preliminarily determined that sales by the remaining exporters have been made below the foreign market value (FMV). If these preliminary results are adopted in our final results of the administrative review, we will instruct U.S. Customs to assess antidumping duties equal to the difference between the United States price (USP) and the FMV.

Interested parties are invited to comment on these preliminary results.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 21, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Matthew Rosenbaum, Davina Hashmi or
Michael Rill, Office of Antidumping
Compliance, Import Administration,
International Trade Administration,
U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th
Street and Constitution Avenue,
Washington, DC 20230; telephone: (202)
482-4733.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On March 20, 1992, the Department published in the Federal Register (57 FR 9688) the antidumping duty order on shop towels from Bangladesh. On March 4, 1994, the Department published a notice of "Opportunity to Request an Administrative Review" (59 FR 10368) of this antidumping duty order for the period March 1, 1993, through February 28, 1994. On March 15, 1994, the petitioner, Milliken & Company, requested an administrative review for six manufacturers/exporters of shop towels from Bangladesh.

We published a notice of initiation of the review on April 15, 1994 (59 FR 18099). The Department is now conducting this review in accordance with section 751 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (the Act).

Applicable Statute and Regulations

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute and to the Department's regulations are references to the provisions as they existed on December 31, 1994.

Scope of Review

The product covered by this administrative review is shop towels. Shop towels are absorbent industrial wiping cloths made from a loosely woven fabric. The fabric may be either 100 percent cotton or a blend of materials. Shop towels are currently classifiable under item numbers 6307.10.2005 and 6307.10.2015 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedules (HTS). Although HTS subheadings are provided for convenience and customs purposes, our written description of the scope of this proceeding remains dispositive.

United States Price

In calculating USP, the Department used purchase price as defined in section 772(b) of the Act, because the subject merchandise was sold to unrelated U.S. purchasers prior to importation and the exporter's sales price (ESP) methodology was not indicated by other circumstances.

Purchase price was based on ex-factory, f.o.b., c.i.f., or c&f prices to unrelated purchasers in the United States. We made adjustments, where applicable, for ocean freight, insurance, and forwarding charges in accordance with section 772(d)(2) of the Act. No other adjustments were claimed or allowed.

Foreign Market Value

We calculated FMV based on constructed value (CV) in accordance with section 773(e) of the Act, because none of the respondents sold such or similar merchandise in the home market or in any third-country market during the POR. The CV includes the cost of materials and fabrication of the merchandise exported to the United States, plus general expenses, profit and packing. To calculate CV we used: (1) Actual general expenses, or the statutory minimum of 10 percent of materials and fabrication, whichever was greater; (2) profit, as calculated by using the statutory minimum of 8 percent of materials, fabrication costs and general expenses; and (3) packing costs for

merchandise exported to the United States. Because the only general expenses incurred were those incurred for U.S. sales, we used these general expenses in our calculation of CV. We made no adjustments.

Currency Conversion

In our analysis, we normally make currency conversions in accordance with 19 CFR 353.60 using the exchange rates certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Since the Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not provide exchange rate information for Bangladesh, we used the average monthly exchange rates published in the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics.

Best Information Available

In accordance with section 776(c) of the Act, we have preliminarily determined that the use of BIA is appropriate for two companies that did not submit timely or complete responses to the questionnaire. Section 776(c) of the Act states that the Department shall use BIA wherever a company refuses or is unable to produce information in a timely manner and in the form required, or significantly impedes an administrative review.

In determining what to use as BIA, section 353.37(b) of the Department's regulations provides that the Department may take into account whether a party refuses to provide requested information or impedes a proceeding. The Department employs a two-tiered methodology that takes into account the degree of cooperation provided by a respondent.

In the case of respondents who refuse to provide information requested in a timely manner, or who otherwise significantly impede the review, we use as BIA the higher of (1) the highest of the rates found for any firm for the same class or kind of merchandise in the less-than-fair-value (LTFV) investigation or prior administrative reviews; or (2) the highest calculated rate in the current review for any firm. When a company substantially cooperates with our requests for information, but fails to provide all information requested in a timely manner or in the form requested, we use as BIA the higher of (1) the highest rate (including the "all others" rate) ever applicable to the firm for the same class or kind of merchandise from the same country from either the LTFV investigation or a prior administrative review; or (2) the highest calculated rate in the current review for any firm for the class or kind of merchandise from the same country (see Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative

Reviews and Revocation in Part of an Antidumping Duty Order, Antifriction Bearings (Other Than Tapered Roller Bearings) and Parts Thereof From France, et al., 58 FR 39729 (July 26, 1993)). See also Allied-Signal Aerospace Co. v. United States, 996 F.2d 1195 (Fed. Cir. 1993); Krupp Stahl AG et al v. United States, 822 F. Supp 789 (CIT May 26, 1993).

In our original questionnaire we stated that companies must report all entries of purchase price sales of subject merchandise during the POR. In Khaled Textiles Mills Ltd. (Khaled)'s initial response to our questionnaire, it indicated that it did not produce shop towels during the review period and therefore was not interested in participating in this review. Since Khaled did not indicate in its submission that it had no shipments during the review period we sent a letter to Khaled in order to clarify its statement. Khaled responded by indicating that it did ship shop towels to the United States during the period of review, from the prior year's production. We then sent Khaled a letter requiring it to respond completely to our original questionnaire. After several extensions, Khaled responded to our questionnaire. Khaled indicated that it had already answered the narrative portion of the questionnaire in the first administrative review and was only submitting additional sales data for the second review period. However, the Department does not accept questionnaire responses submitted in previous reviews because the Department views each review as a distinct and separate proceeding. See Barium Chloride from the People's Republic of China; Final Results of Antidumping Administrative Review, 54 FR 52 (January 3, 1989).

The information that Khaled did submit was highly deficient. Khaled submitted only the invoice number, bill of lading number and date, invoice value, terms of sale, freight expenses and weight for each shipment. Without a narrative response, we do not know if Khaled included all relevant expenses. In addition, the constructed value information Khaled submitted could not be used since Khaled calculated one constructed value for both shop towels and non-subject merchandise, and it was not calculated on a per-unit basis. Given the deficiencies of Khaled's response, in accordance with section 776(c) of the Act, we have determined that the use of BIA is appropriate. Because Khaled attempted to provide the necessary information to the Department in a timely manner, we have considered Khaled to be a

cooperative respondent. Accordingly, we have preliminarily assigned Khaled a margin of 9.61 percent, which is the highest rate ever applicable for Khaled.

In Sonar's initial response to our questionnaire, it indicated that it was no longer producing shop towels and had temporarily closed its factory. Sonar further stated that it did not have competent staff to respond to the questionnaire. Since Sonar did not indicate that it had no shipments of subject merchandise during the period of review, we sent a letter to Sonar in order to clarify its statement. Sonar responded by indicating that it did ship subject merchandise to the United States during the POR. In this letter it provided the commercial invoice number, the bill of lading number, the invoice value and ocean freight. We then sent another letter requesting that it respond fully to the questionnaire. Sonar did not submit a response until four days after the extended due date. We have returned Sonar's late submission in accordance with 19 CFR 353.31(b)(2)(1994). Since Sonar did not submit a timely response to the questionnaire, in accordance with section 776(c) of the Act, we have determined that the use of BIA is appropriate for Sonar, and we have considered Sonar to be an uncooperative respondent. Accordingly, we have preliminarily assigned Sonar a margin of 42.31 percent, which is the highest rate in the LTFV investigation and the highest rate ever found in this proceeding.

Preliminary Results of Review

As a result of this review, we preliminarily determine that the following margins exist for the period March 1, 1993, through February 28, 1994:

Manufacturer/exporter	Margin (percent)
Eagle Star Mills Ltd.	142.31
Greyfab (Bangladesh) Ltd.	0.00
Hashem International	0.00
Khaled Textile Mills Ltd.	9.61
Shabnam Textiles	1.74
Sonar Cotton Mills (Bangladesh) Ltd.	42.31

¹ No shipments or sales subject to this review; rate is from LTFV investigation.

The Department shall determine, and the Customs Service shall assess, antidumping duties on all appropriate entries. Individual differences between USP and FMV may vary from the percentages stated above. Upon completion of the review the Department will issue appraisement

instructions concerning all respondents directly to the Customs Service.

Furthermore, the following deposit requirements will be effective for all shipments of the subject merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the publication date of the final results of this administrative review, as provided by section 751(a)(1) of the Act: (1) The cash deposit rates for the reviewed companies will be those rates established in the final results of the review; (2) for previously reviewed or investigated companies not listed above, the cash deposit rate will continue to be the company-specific rate published for the most recent period; (3) if the exporter is not a firm covered in this review, a prior review, or the original LTFV investigation, but the manufacturer is, the cash deposit rate will be the rate established for the most recent period for the manufacturer of the merchandise; and (4) if neither the exporter nor the manufacturer is a firm covered in this or any previous review or the original investigation, the cash deposit rate will be 4.60 percent, the "All Others" rate established in the LTFV investigation (57 FR 3996). These deposit requirements shall remain in effect until publication of the final results of the next administrative review.

Interested parties may request disclosure within 5 days of the date of publication of this notice and may request a hearing within 10 days of the date of publication. Any hearing, if requested, will be held as early as convenient for the parties but not later than 44 days after the date of publication or the first work day thereafter. Case briefs or other written comments from interested parties may be submitted not later than 30 days after the date of publication of this notice. Rebuttal briefs and rebuttal comments, limited to issues in the case briefs, may be filed not later than 37 days after the date of publication. The Department will publish the final results of this administrative review, including the results of its analysis of issues raised in any such written comments.

This notice serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 353.26 to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

This administrative review and notice are in accordance with section 751(a)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(a)(1)) and 19 CFR 353.22(c).

Dated: September 13, 1995.
Susan G. Esserman,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 95-23488 Filed 9-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

National Technical Information Service

Notice of Prospective Extension of Exclusive Patent License

This is notice in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 (c)(1) and (d) and 37 CFR 404.7 (a)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(i) that the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, is contemplating extending its grant of an exclusive license in the United States of America and certain foreign countries to practice the inventions embodied in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,311,826 (Ser. No. 6-085,450) and 4,391,969 (Ser. No. 6-266,484) to Martin Resources, Inc., having a place of business in Kilgore, Texas. The patent rights in these inventions have been assigned to the United States of America.

The prospective extension of the exclusive license will include royalty terms and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The prospective exclusive license extension may be granted unless, within 60 days from the date of this published notice, NTIS receives written evidence and argument which establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

The respective inventions expressed in the patents cited above describe: (1) A modified sulfur cement comprising the polymeric reaction product of elemental sulfur and a cyclopentadiene oligomer containing reactant; cement compositions can be formulated by blending an aggregate material with the modified sulfur cement; and (2) a modified sulfur cement formulation, comprising the polymeric reaction product of sulfur with a cyclopentadiene oligomer, cyclopentadiene containing modifier in which the cyclopentadiene oligomer content of said modifier is at least 37 wt. %, the sulfur cement product having a softening point ranging up to 116 °C.

The availability of the inventions for licensing were published in Federal Register notices on April 27, 1982, Vol. 47, No. 81, p. 18019 and October 16,

1985, Vol. 50, No. 200, p. 41931, the latter in the form of a notice of "intent to grant a license." Copies of the instant U.S. patents are available from the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Box 9, Washington, DC at a cost of \$3.00 each.

Any inquiries and comments relating to the contemplated license must be submitted to Neil L. Mark, Office of Federal Patent Licensing, NTIS, Box 1423, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Properly filed competing license applications received by the NTIS in response to this notice will be considered as objections to the grant of the contemplated license.

Douglas J. Campion,

Director, Office of Federal Patent Licensing.

[FR Doc. 95-23446 Filed 9-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-04-M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

Army Science Board Notice of Closed Meeting

In accordance with Section 10(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463), announcement is made of the following Committee Meeting:

Name of Committee: Army Science Board (ASB).

Dates of Meeting: 21 & 22 September 1995.

Time of Meeting: 0900-1700.

Place: Pentagon—Washington, DC.

Agenda: The Army Science Board's 1994 Summer Study on "Technical Architecture C4I" will meet for discussions on ASB business. These meetings will be closed to the public in accordance with Section 552b(c) of title 5, U.S.C., specifically subparagraph (4) thereof, and Title 5, U.S.C., Appendix 2, subsection 10(d). The proprietary matter to be discussed is so inextricably intertwined so as to preclude opening any portion of these meetings. For further information, please contact Michelle Diaz at (703) 695-0781.

Michelle P. Diaz,

Acting Administrative Officer, Army Science Board.

[FR Doc. 95-23450 Filed 9-20-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3710-08-M

Department of the Navy

Naval Research Advisory Committee; Closed Meeting

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.2), notice is hereby given that the Naval Research Advisory Committee Special Study Panel to Review the Department of the Navy Science and Technology Program will